

The Lacombe Guardian

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Italy Has Declared War

Amsterdam, May 23.—A despatch from Vienna says the Italian ambassador to Austria, the Duke of Avarna, this afternoon presented to Baron Von Bursen, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign minister, the following declaration of war.

Venice, May 23.—In conformity with the orders of His Majesty the King, His August Sovereign, the undersigned ambassador of Italy has the honor to deliver to His Excellency, the foreign minister of Austria-Hungary, the following communication:

"Declaration has been made from the fourth of this month to the Imperial and Royal government of the grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed, annulled, and henceforth without effect, her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the Imperial and Royal government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect."

"The government of the King, having resolved to provide by means at its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace, measures which impose upon it for the fulfilment of national aspirations."

"His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from tomorrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

"The undersigned has the honor to make known at the same time to His Excellency, the foreign minister, that passports will be placed this very day at the disposal of the Imperial and Royal ambassador at Rome, and he will be obliged to His Excellency if he will kindly have his passport handed to him."

(Signed) AVARNA.

ITALIANS STRIKE QUICKLY INTO AUSTRIAN TERRITORY

London, May 25.—Active artillery and naval operations are now under way between Austria-Hungary and Italy, following the declaration of war by the latter country Sunday. Italian forces have penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, the heights between the Judino and Isonzo, and the towns of Cormons, Cervignano and Taro, all of which are just across the eastern border above the gulf of Trieste. Attacks and hand-to-hand combat characters also have taken place during the operations, and warfare between those former allies in the triple alliance.

It is generally understood that Italy has arrived at an agreement with her new allies under the terms of which she will sign the existing treaty, not to conclude a separate peace.

RED CROSS NOTES

Toronto, May 22.—The following official announcement has been made by the National Service Commission:

Canadian soldiers at the front need comforts over and above the supplies provided for them by the government. Letters from the front are full of appreciation of the soldiers in the Canadian contingent for comforts sent to them through the Canadian War Contingent Association, of which the National Service Committee is a representative in Canada.

In the course of his interesting letter has been received by Mr. H. Phipps, secretary of the National Service Committee, from Mr. J. G. Colmer, hon. secretary of the C.W.C.A.

In the course of his letter, Mr. Colmer says:—"The arrangements of the war office for the supply of clothing and food to the troops are excellent; and the men are able to get what they require as and when it is needed from the official stores. This information comes from the government, and

it is confirmed by our communications from the front, both by letter and in person. There is no doubt, however, that large and regular supplies of socks and colored handkerchiefs will be welcomed in addition to the government supplies, for reasons that are obvious, and also other extra comforts which cannot be obtained from the government stores, and it is just such articles that we are sending to them."

Mr. Colmer states that the following articles or money to provide them are specially needed—Tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, matches, soap, cocoa, cakes, toilet paper, writing paper, boot lacers, sachet buttons, tobacco, sweet powder, chewing gum, toothpaste, and baseball outfit, magazines, books, newspapers.

"While we shall do our best to secure regular supplies of socks from Canada through the good offices of the National Service Committee and others," continues Mr. Colmer, "we will also be very useful to us for the purchase of the other articles that have been specified and enable requirements of the kind to be supplied promptly and regularly."

"I may tell you that we are in daily communication with the officers commanding the different units, and let us know requirements which arise, which they would like to have and we send our consignments several times a week, and will continue to do so far as our resources will permit. Everything we send out to France is addressed to the officer commanding, and is distributed by the quarter-master or some other officer to the men as the cases or tales are received."

"We are receiving," concludes Mr. Colmer, "the most cordial co-operation from the military forwarding officers both on this side and in France, and considering everything, the transportation service is being performed splendidly. There is some delay in the delivery of our consignments, but it is a marvel to all of us that it is done so well and our shipments appear to be arriving with fair regularity at their destination."

Toronto, May 22.—A graphic description of the terrible conditions existing in Serbia at the present time is given by Captain E. N. Bennett, commissioner in Serbia for the British Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance Association. Those who read what Captain Bennett says about the terrible ravages of typhus and other diseases in the cities and towns of Serbia cannot fail to realize that urgent assistance must be given if the lives of the civilians as well as the soldiers are to be saved, and if the infection is not to spread all over the world.

The following is a description of an Austrian prison camp, where 750 Aussians have been held a blight upon the camp. At an earlier date one doctor was in charge of this camp, but he is now struck down with typhus and various forms of infections are raging unchecked. Typhus, dysentery, smallpox, diphtheria have swept over the place with devastating effects. Last week only 20 men out of 750 could stand on their feet. The scene of the camp is broken only by sighs and groans, but when a stranger comes in sight, the sick raise themselves if they can and cry pitifully, "for the loved God give us water, give us bread."

There they lie in utter wretchedness. Here and there one finds a mattress, here and there a little stool, but most of the sick men are stretched out on the muddy ground. Their clothes are foul and alive with the vermin which spread the deadly typhus. The Serbs are kind to these prisoners, but when the grip of typhus or enteric has fastened upon him the Austrian takes his chance with the rest, and this chance is sometimes a sorry one.

Since the commencement of the war 63 Serbian doctors have died in the course of their unequal struggle with disease. One young man of 23, a medical student, died recently of typhus, and as he was being buried his young wife stood at home of the same dread malady.

This heart-rending description of conditions existing in one of our allies' countries cannot fail to touch the patriotic hearts of the Canadian people. Surgical supplies and comforts of all kinds are sorely needed, and these may be sent to 77 King Street East, Toronto, whence they will be forwarded to Lady Boyle, who is in charge of the Serbian Red Cross Society in the absence of Madame Grouitch in the United States. Donations for the Serbian Relief Fund may be sent to Sir Edward Boyle, Bart., 63 Queen's Gate, London, S.W. England.

War's Progress in Dardanelles

Istanbul, via Delegatchka, Turkey, Saturday, May 15, via London, May 21.—Operations in the Dardanelles have now been in full swing for just three weeks, and a glance from the mountain top at the far-spread region over which the war has been and is being waged shows instantly the material progress which has been made in that time.

When first looking down on the desolate and unique vision presented from this point of vantage, it was a sight truly marvelous. A fleet of transports stood at the entrance to the straits. The mouth of Gaba Tepe was carefully prepared by General Liman Von Sanders, the German commander, and his staff not only with the object of preventing a clash upon the strand, but with the object of the Turkish troops and reassuring public opinion, which is said to have been profoundly impressed by the heavy Turkish losses at the beginning of May.

General Von Sanders brought up the first army corps, a crack organization which had been reserved for the defense of Constantinople. Their landing was greatly hampered by the bombardment from the allies' aeroplanes. Two divisions of this corps which had been put ashore the night before at Marmara, immediately marched to Kuleg Tepe and attacked the Australians and New Zealanders the night of May 16-17. They were completely beaten, however, losing 2,000 killed and 6,000 wounded. The report says:

"On the southern end of the peninsula the French troops faced strong defensive works. At certain points they advanced to within a few yards of the Turks and fierce bayonet and hand grenade fighting followed. In one of these hand-to-hand trials it is asserted that a colonial infantryman named Labore, unfortunately took the lead as his group was entering a Turkish trench, and by throwing grenades succeeded, unaided, in stopping the Turkish attack and preventing quick firers being used until he fell wounded."

MOTHER AND SONS ARE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Edmonton, May 21.—Mrs. Myer, and her two sons, Henry and Conrad Myer, who reside west of the city, were committed for trial Tuesday afternoon on a charge of murdering the woman's husband last December by hanging him in a barn on their homestead.

Another son who gave evidence said that his father was killed on the 23rd of December. He said he was afraid of his brothers, and on that night had gone to bed, but had risen and had seen his two brothers, Henry and Conrad, taking the father out of the barn and, in his right he had run away in company with his brother, Richard. That was the last time he had seen his father alive.

When he returned, about six o'clock in the morning, the body of his father was lying on the bed in the kitchen. He had been afraid of his brothers because they wished to get him out of the country, as they had been in a dispute about two weeks previously about machinery, which he claimed belonged to the father.

When he returned in the morning he had looked at his father, and found that his face was white. His brothers had then sent him to Mrs. Honeychurch's, who resided about three miles away, to get her to come to lay out the body.

the sounding boom of the naval guns, and the whirr of machine guns could be plainly heard.

Hard work by land and water is going on along the front stretching away from Eren Keui, on the Asiatic side, and the difficulty of obtaining a substantial footing in that mountainous region has evidently been overcome. It was apparent that the enemy was putting up a stiff fight and at times he must have run his batteries close to the water's edge.

In the afternoon the Turkish gunners managed to explode several shells on the land near Morte Bay, on the European side. A little later they made the earth and stone of Tree Hill fly in the air at a few well-placed shots. But such advances on the part of the enemy were brief. The warships in the straits instantly turned in reverse on the daring batteries, and such diversions by the enemy were cut short.

Yesterday the thick smoke of battle still hung over all activities on the Asiatic side. Nearly all transports had gone and most of the warships were engaged in the entrance and further up to near Kild Bahr. Only one battleship could be seen firing from off the western coast of the peninsula, standing well off out shore near Krithia. It was evidently firing long range shells against the enemy on the further side of the Dardanelles.

The land actions had another point of interest yesterday. In the afternoon, however, fighting could be seen far along the Sari Baris (about 15 miles north of the tip of the peninsula) where the Austrians are. Every now and again waves of smoke blotted out part of the landscape. It would clear occasionally to show the hills studded over with puffs of white. Oftentimes against the grey background bursts of flame would herald the thunder of engaged artillery. Rides fire at times also could be heard.

Today the scene was strangely altered. Nearly all the transports have gone up the western coast of the peninsula, and but a few battleships stand on guard.

The scene was one of inactivity. The picture scenes of horror, for one could easily imagine awful scenes taking place under the fair sky of smoke and dust. Today the scene was strangely altered.

"Nearly all the transports have gone up the western coast of the peninsula, and but a few battleships stand at the entrance of the straits.

"The Asiatic coast is completely quiet.

"But the picture scenes of horror, for one could easily imagine awful scenes taking place under the fair sky of smoke and dust.

"I think, that very substantial progress has been made since the operations began three weeks ago. As one looks at the mountainous and rugged nature of the country, and the enemy has there favorable ground for defensive fighting, it is evident now appears to be the main point of this struggle. It is said the Turkish losses amounted to over 80,000, and that 50,000 wounded have been sent to Constantinople.

London, May 21.—Cabling from Athens, the correspondent of Reuters says fighting is in progress near the entrance of the Gallipoli peninsula. The big guns of the Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser "Goeben") which are being fired from the Sea of Marmara, Turkish troops from Aivali, in Asia Minor, are said to have been transferred to the Dardanelles.

Newspapers of Athens, the correspondent declares, say the British authorities have increased to \$10,000 the reward offered by them for information leading to the destruction of the German submarine, the presence of which has been reported in the Mediterranean.

London, May 21.—A dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says there has been a new bombardment of Turkish encampments in the Gulf of Smyrna. A British torpedo boat has bombarded and destroyed the Stip Palace, the barracks and the telegraph station at Kara Burnu, in the Rythai Gulf.

WILSON WARNS MEXICO

Washington, May 28.—President Wilson has issued a warning notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable, and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish that result.

Russiaans Holding the Germans

Petrograd, May 24.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In the region of Shavli (Courland) the Russian forces have driven from the line of the rivers Vistula, Venta, Dubysa and Stup. Along the lower Dubysa our front has made great progress toward the west of Slip."

"In Galicia by our counter attacks we have forced the enemy gradually to a defensive on almost the whole front, except in the sector near Varkhol, Podolin and Czajkovo, where the enemy on the 22nd unsuccessfully attempted to attack us. On the 22nd, in being pursued along the left bank of the Dniester. It was developed the 23rd with great success, despite the enemy's counter attacks. We captured, after a fight, the new and old villages of Burtchitz, as well as the village of Ichinikhu and Holobove, and part of the village of Ovadne.

"In the course of the day we took 2,300 prisoners, together with 40 officers. We also captured several dozen machine guns and a great quantity of war material.

"In the trans-Dniester there is a lull in the fighting except between Achetcha and Lomnitsa. There the enemy, during the night of the 23rd, made fruitless attempts to attack us."

HUNDREDS OF ALIENS DESITITUTE; TALK OF GENERAL INTERNING

Hundreds of Germans and Austrians, particularly the former, are on the verge of destitution in the province.

In reply to the query "What do with them?" the answer is being given in many quarters, "Intern them all." This it is claimed would serve the dual purpose of preventing them from sufficing from starvation and from doing any mischief if they fall into the hands of the Allies.

The United States consulate, which is charged with the work of looking after alien enemy interests in the British empire, has been flooded with letters, some pitiful in the extreme from all over the province, seeking help of the kind which the consulate has not in its power to give.

Ever since the sinking of the Lusitania with its precious cargo of human lives, and the general deepening of feeling against the Germans, the correspondence of the consulate has increased tenfold.

The majority of the appeals are confined to the asking of the assistance in sending them across the border.

Of course these requests cannot be met.

The correspondents plead that they are not able to get work in consequence of the fact that British born are being given the preference, and many of them declare themselves to be on the verge of destitution. What little money they have say will not hold out long.

In view of this state of affairs a general demand is being raised to have all the aliens interned in a central Alberta camp. This, it is pointed out would completely eliminate the fear of spies, would put an end to the spreading of German propaganda, and would solve the men unemployment problem for the meanwhile.

It would take very few Germans out of employment. There are still a few stated to be working in the province.

Indeed in Calgary itself the allegation is made that one German was taken right from the internment camp because he was a skilled workman and set to work under leather orders. This was not at the Great West Saddlery which recently discharged a German head cutter, its cause of trouble. That some definite steps will have to be taken shortly is the consensus of opinion.

Delicious with Blanc Mange

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup—more delicious than ever—than "Crown Brand". It is ready to serve over all kinds of puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of an old favorite as Baked Apples is far cheaper than Cornstarch when spread on bread—and is better for you.

ASK YOUR GROCER IN E. R. AND 50 IN. TINS.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal

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Seed and Table Potatoes
200 CARLOADS BALED HAY
Prompt Delivery—Reasonable
Prices. We Finance Government
and Municipal Bonds.
Wire, Phone or Write to
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75 YEARS OF PROGRESS The Old Reliable

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Established 1840
The World's Fastest Weekly
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CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND
LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING
PERIOD THANKS TO
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

Instant Relief
Putnam's Extract
Cures Teething
Out
way "Putnam's" ends the pain,
desroys the roots, kills a corn for all time.
No pain reliever guaranteed. Get
a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor &
dye.

Nearly All
First Diner (trying to break the
many years of delay)—Do you believe that all things come to him who waits?

Second Diner—I'm working on that theory, anyhow. Some time ago I ordered an Irish stew.

Small Boy's Idea of Good News
"Well, John, we're going to see, young fellow," asked Uncle Bob.
"Oh—hee! hee!" chorused little Bob, "the doctor that gall I wasn't sick enough to get away from home. He sick himself now!"—Kansas City Star.

When Ricardo Martin last sang in New York his tailor was so anxious to hear him that Martin sent him a ticket a few days later, when he saw the tailor, he took it and said him: "How did you like it?" To which the tailor replied: "It was simply awful. Your trousers didn't fit you at all!"

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS never
fail. Purify vegeta-
bles—act surely
and safely on
the liver.
Stop slow
diarrhoea—
constipation—
stop the constipation—break
the eye. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood
W. N. U. 1961

Experimental Farm Report

Chronicles a Vast Amount of Work for Benefit of the Farmers

The work and costs of the experimental Farms and Station have developed to such an extent that it has been found necessary for the sake of economy to issue a separate volume of nearly five hundred pages each to the many or aggregate report for the year ending March 31, 1914. In the introduction the director says: "The work of the director and the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry, is but a study of these sciences in their relation to agriculture, and of the vast amount of work that is being done and an appreciation arrived at of a resonant value."

The tables which are given the usual comparative tables of grain yields and prices and of live stock for the five years extending from 1910 to 1913, show that, with the exception of horses and swine, there is a decrease in the various provinces, since 1910. In the western provinces, however, there is an increase of upwards of 260,000 cattle between the same year and 1913, but an increase of nearly half a million hogs. The number of sheep is also increasing, which, however, are showing a tendency to improvement. Sheep increased by upwards of 200,000, while the number of goats decreased, changes were comparatively slight. Naturally much space is given to reports of work done at different farms and stations. In these statements, it is hardly necessary to say, cover every variety of flora, fruit and vegetable production, farm management, crop management, cultivation of forage plants and grasses, live stock breeding and dairying. It will be seen that the importance of the information thus furnished.

Of course, at this time when the value of land by improvement of production is being strenuously urged the reports are of special interest. The work which will be termed activities on the farm profits that they deal, but also with building with clearing, with road-making, with drainage, with irrigation, etc. These reports constitute virtually an encyclopedic of farming and its branches brought up to date.

It has been said, Volume I, that the work has been done to the best of our knowledge, but the completeness in its contents of the first volume can be repeated of the second; for example, in detail of the benefits to be derived from scientific and painstaking research.

In the preceding years, the materials dealt with in this volume are divided into sections. (a) Giving precise information of the work of the experimental Farms and stations referred to, and (b) Treatment of the various lines of experimental work that was throughout the system. It is explained that the system is devised and designed with a view to aiding the farmers directly in the use of its valuable findings. If worthy of wide distribution. One thing certain is that the nature of the reports makes them deserving of the widest circulation. Care has been taken by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Reporting from Memory

Surprising Gift of a Journalist Who Could Report Debates From Memory

Holcroft's feet in memorizing the whole play of "Figaro," after hearing it ten times, could probably have been only outside of the world of Woodfall, who, in *theady* when note-taking was forbidden in the house of commons, was the first to make his extraordinary power of retention. From memory the speeches he heard in that august assembly.

He would sit during a debate, with his eyes closed and leaning forward, with both hands upon his stick being so well acquainted with the speech that he had never failed to catch the name of a new member.

This speeches thus memorized he printed in his journal, and so wonderful was his memory, that he could retain full recollection of what he heard for many long nights of speaking in the intervals. He used to say to his wife, "I am not fit for a corner shelf of my mind, for future reference."

London Chronicle.

Potatoes and Hay

A great scarcity of potatoes and hay exists in a number of western districts, and the railway companies have granted special low rates on these articles. The Wilson's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and speedy way to regain health. It is a safe and reliable remedy to combat dyspepsia and the many ills that follow in its train, and they are successful always.

With Britain

M. Konow, former prime minister of Norway, has just delivered a remarkable speech in the British Parliament which indicates that Norway is with Great Britain in this struggle. Although not now in office the former prime minister has been a strong advocate of Norway's long association with England, the fact that the seamen of Norway are British subjects identifies it means that law and humanity, justice and order are present; and that the Norwegian nation is with the allies in the present war. He added that this opinion was confirmed by the attitude of the Norwegian government.

The speech was published in full in the Norwegian papers.

The increasing industrial use of wood alcohol has created conditions of carelessness in the handling of it. Wood alcohol is an active poison.

Wood alcohol causes delusions of this liquid should be plainly and conspicuously marked "Poison."

Boreleigh—Some men, you know, are born great, some achieve greatness.

—Yes, I know, replies the other; but all men do not attain to greatness.

"Why?" with some impatience.

"For a thousand dollars."

"Yes, I know, you ask for."

"What is that old ghost have?"

"Why, I've told you twice already

a thousand dollars."

Boreleigh—Some men, you know,

are born great, some achieve greatness.

—Yes, I know, exactly. And some men just grow upon you.

The greatest fault some people have

is finding fault with others.

Robbed the Dead Belgians

Sinister Story of an Infamous Trick

At some Belgian soldiers were nearing an abandoned farmhouse in Flanders recently a horse suddenly neighed and a military figure in a dark cloak galloped madly towards a brook.

A dozen rifles crackled, and the rider fell on the ground.

When the Belgians entered the farmhouse they found seventeen dead and a few wounded comrades.

From his sister they learned his singular story.

Shortly after the party entered the farm house they lit the stove and sat down to rest.

Shortly afterwards they heard footsteps above, and a man with a green cap and a long coat, carrying a rifle and wearing a grey cloak, slowly descended the ladder from the loft.

He said that his master had come to the loft, and the Belgians, believing him to be an inhabitant of the country, let him remain.

Soon the entire party fell asleep, becoming overcome by subtle poisonous fumes from the stove. How long they slept they could not tell, but when they awoke they were surrounded by shells bursting in the farmhouse.

They tried to rise, but the stove exploded again, and they knew that some of them were killed and others injured by shells.

But only the man reappeared, and drawing his revolver he drew his revolver and menaced them.

Then he went through the pockets of those still living, taking the proceeds of their inheritance, which included his master's pockets.

When he had finished robbing the living incapable, he returned to the loft, and at that moment his horse neighed, and he made his vain dash for life.

Of course, at this time when the value of land by improvement of production is being strenuously urged the reports are of special interest.

It is the farm profits that they deal with, but also with building with clearing, with road-making, with drainage, with irrigation, etc.

These reports constitute virtually an encyclopedic of farming and its branches brought up to date.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

THREE OUT—ALL OUT

It never rains but it pours. Accidents never come singly. Tick, tick too—three in a row. Three out, all out. These and other wise saws are passing from mouth to mouth as the result of the Roblin government's downfall.

The three accidents the southerners have in mind have all happened to the Conservative party within a year and are pretty well distributed as danger signs. First, Premier Fleming of New Brunswick was investigated and unseated; next Sir Richard McBride was sandbagged by his chief friend and advisor Attorney General Bowser; now Sir Rodmond Roblin yields to fate and a graft enquiry that must be dodged if it can't be headed off.

The blight, as far as its course can be traced by public events, seems to effect equally the maritime provinces, the middle west and British Columbia. It extends from ocean to ocean, seizing on those spots which will fit it room to spread to the most advantage. It is being recalled by persons skilled in reading the writing on the wall that the Conservative popular majority in 1911 was something less than thirty-two thousand and that very little more of this sort of thing will Belsazar—the word is used as a verb—the Borden government for good.

As matters stand the Liberals control five provincial governments out of nine and are reaching for Number Six. The Yukon Territorial Council is Conservative at present, but as the Yukon never aims to be out in the cold any more than its position in the Arctic Circle warrants there is little doubt it would be Liberal if public opinion in the larger part of Canada slanted that way. No one blames the Yukon for wanting to be on the sunny side of politics if only to offset the hard winters. At all events things are getting no better fast and that is one reason why the Borden government looks forward to an election in September, unless otherwise detained.

The catastrophe in New Brunswick has seen print and need not be explained again now, but Sir Richard McBride's misfortunes in British Columbia are still wrapped in a certain amount of mystery. It seems that Sir Richard was challenged to a test of strength by his grand vizier Bowser. When the caucus showed twenty-one to twenty-one in the matter of an election which the young premier had set his heart on, Sir Richard realized that his kingdom had been divided, called for his horse, metaphorically speaking, and rode away to London to see his friend and exemplar, Winston Churchill, who once advertised him as having "the seal of high destiny on his brow." Rumor has it that Bowser removed the seal and that Sir Richard would be quite satisfied now to become Agent-General for British Columbia in London with a fair salary and opportunities to indulge his taste for the best English Society.

In spite of reports to the contrary Sir Richard is not a rich man. All he got out of politics was a good living. He is the Immortal Boy, takes no thought of the morrow, spends his own money that way, and adopts the same policy toward crown lands and railway subsidies. It's the Irish generosity in him that makes him as free with your money as he is with his own—that and a faith in human nature which leads him to accept the word of land-grabbers and subsidy hogs as being good at their bonds, which isn't putting too high a value on it at that. At any rate the rare old, fair golden days of dream surpluses with a backlog of promissory notes are pretty well over in British Columbia and Sir Richard is looking around for another job. Sir

Richard is no hand at financing a deficit. Bowser makes a better fist of it. Being originally a Blue-nose he can face a blue outlook better than Sir Richard, who is a typical son of the Pacific Slope. Still he was the bright little morning glory while he lasted.

Externally Sir Richard modelled himself on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, copying his hair and his clothes and other outward and visible signs but when it came to copying his mind and his statesmanship Sir Richard couldn't come up to the specifications. However, he once spent twenty-five thousand dollars welcoming Sir Wilfrid to British Columbia's midst, said some being half admiration and half politics. Sir Richard was looking toward Ottawa at that time, certain advanced thinkers in the Conservative party, including Rufus Pope, subsequently Senator, having groomed him to replace Robert Borden who wasn't such a success then as he became afterwards. The twenty-five thousand dollar reception was Sir Richard making a splash for the Ottawa conspirators. But that was as far as it got. Sir Richard wisely stuck to his own little flower pot, did not invite comparisons by entering the larger field and remained true to British Columbia as long as British Columbia could afford it. The "seal of high destiny" may result in his becoming a Unionist candidate for an English constituency—picture the Three Musketeers, Winston and Dick and Galloper Smith—but it will hardly lead him back to the premiership of British Columbia again.

Sir Rodmond Roblin lived by the sword, so to speak, and he perished by it. Autocrat though he was of fifteen years standing he could not stand before the march of the Cameron men, meaning Sir Douglas, the Lieutenant Governor. The immovable obstacle had to give way before the irresistible impulse. In short Sir Rodmond met his match. Outside of the million-dollar mystery altogether, Sir Rodmond brought his fat on his own head by his own mental and temperamental habitudes. A tyrant can do much with a free country as long as he uses finesse but coarse work like the last Manitoba election is almost sure to get him in trouble with the democracy. Besides, Sir Rodmond was left appreciably weaker when Bob Rogers went to Ottawa. Even since then Sir Rodmond has allowed his right hand to know what his left was doing—indeed he could hardly prevent it—with Bob away—and the consequence has been a terrible mess. At the time Bob went to Ottawa there were rumors that Sir Rodmond was jealous, but events seem to have justified Premier Borden's choice. At any rate Bob Rogers is on the job yet while Sir Rodmond has lost his. Sir Rodmond as the "fixer" at Ottawa, doing Bob's work, wearing Bob's smile, what do you know about that? And yet Sir Rodmond thought he had it in him.

There is reason to believe that the Hon. Doctor MacTaggart was only a pale, cerebral substitute for Bob Rogers in the Roblin cabinet. The Doctor drew a good long bow in 1887 when his election in Moose was twice voided, and he did fairly well in the Bowell and Tupper cabinets as long as they lasted, but he seems to have lost much of his cunning between 1896 when he disappeared from Dominion politics and 1913 when he bobbed up again in Manitoba. Politics is very much like billiards—you lose your touch if you stop playing for seventeen years.

The truth is that Dr. Montague is and always has been a first class hoodoo. Sir Rodmond Roblin should have dodged him on his record. To take him into a cabinet any time during the year 1913, or any year with a 13 in it, was simply tweaking fate by the nose. Dr. Montague has a special affinity for moribund governments. The Conservative government at Ottawa lasted just six months after he joined it; the Conservative gov-

ernment at Winnipeg lasted eighteen months under similar circumstances. Will it be necessary for the Doctor to board the ship for the third time to prove that rocking the boat is the best thing he does? We know not. Caesar asked for fat men who sleep eight hours to act as cabinet ministers, but there is no sleep where Dr. Montague is. He is fat but his burden is disaster.

GERMANY'S HOPE GONE

A director of the Dresdner Bank of Berlin is quoted by one of the Vienna papers as saying: "It is naturally impossible to know when the war will end. I hope it will be terminated before this year is over, perhaps even before autumn. I do not believe that Germany will get a money indemnity, but we might receive from our antagonists securities which we could use in paying off a part of our war expenditure."

It is aptly remarked by a correspondent of one of the New York papers that if it has really become evident to the Prussian military hierarchy that all chance of collecting a money indemnity is gone, then what may be called the constructive spirit of the war on the German side has disappeared. Prussian militarism has ever been a plundering and money-making institution. As a result of the war among civilized nations during the past one hundred and twenty years indemnities to the total amount of \$1,447,000,000 have been collected, and of this Prussia has got \$1,045,000,000, or 72 per cent. With all prospects gone of securing plunder as a result of this war, the *raison d'être* of the war, from Germany's point of view, has disappeared. Hence Germany's principal aim has already been defeated and she fights now with only destruction and revenge as her motives.

EVEN KITCHENER IS NOT EXEMPT FROM CRITICISM

In a free discussion in the newspapers of the ministers' abilities, even Lord Kitchener has not escaped criticism. The first public criticism of the work of the secretary of war came from the Times today, which said:

"Against's much wise advice, he (Earl Kitchener) insisted upon keeping in his own hands the control of questions with which he was often far too pre-occupied to deal. He could not raise immense new armies and direct the usual organization as well."

The Times asserts that offers by manufacturers to make shells have been rejected.

The Pall Mall Gazette goes further, and says:

"Hercules is not quite as young as he was," and remarking that the call of the east has always attracted Kitchener, nominates him for viceroy of India. "Or," it adds, "if he prefers to stay at home we suggest that the old office of commander-in-chief be re-visited for him."

The paper continues:

"Events have heaped on Lord Kitchener's shoulders a burden that a super-Napoleons could not sustain."

Deciding that the country could never be sufficiently protected, what Kitchener is doing, the men, the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The problem of providing for war materials involves the handing of the democracy, and no soldier can solve it."

MANITOBA LOST ABOUT \$138,000 IN ONE DEAL

Winnipeg, May 20.—A good price for the steel work by Kelly & Sons on the new parliament buildings would be \$92,312.

Kelly & Sons got \$230,100 from the government for the steel.

H. B. Lyall, of the Dominion Iron & Bridge Works, whose firm supplied most of the steel, made the estimate, and gave that opinion before the royal commission yesterday.

The Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works sold the steel to Kelly & Sons for \$67,000, an average of \$66.83 a ton. To this would have to be added \$1.50 a ton for

painting and 90 cents a ton on delivery, and \$12 a ton for erection.

A. J. Smington, who was examining Mr. Lyall, then produced the government voucher to Kelly & Sons for \$230,100, and also Kelly's contract with the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works for \$67,000. Allowing a profit of 10 per cent., and including the cost of painting, delivery and erection as estimated by the witness, he suggested that a fair price for the steel when erected would have been \$92,312. Mr. Lyall replied that it would be renewed by either Alberta or Saskatchewan, which will be mutual satisfaction, that both provinces have decided to continue the arrangement.

The evidence of C. H. Dancey, deputy minister of public works, dealt with the certifying of progress estimates. He declared he had no responsibility for seeing that the work was actually done, although he signed the vouchers. W. Horwood, the provincial architect, alone was charged with the duty of checking the work. He was shown the contract for the south wing, \$215,000, and progress estimates certifying that the contractor was entitled to payment long before the work was done. He said it was not his business to know whether the contractor was entitled to payment or not.

It was pointed out to Mr. Dancey that in October, the vouchers bore the initial of Hon. Dr. Montague, late minister of public works, and on this authority were passed for payment. The witness admitted this was a departure from previous practice. He had not been consulted.

The commission meets again tomorrow morning.

Thomas Kelly & Sons withdrew from the royal commission this morning, the action being equivalent to a refusal either to produce documents or to testify.

Counsel for contractors stated the withdrawal was due to a conviction that the commission had no authority to proceed. This action follows a series of important developments. First it was announced that the government will bring a suit against Kelly & Sons for the recovery of money overpaid on the parliament contracts.

On being informed that this suit would be brought, F. H. Phippen, counsel for Kelly, urged the commission to confine the proceedings to such matters as did not affect his clients.

Their lordships, however, did not concur in Mr. Phippen's suggestion. Chief Justice Mathers stated that as far as the commission was concerned, it had been constituted for a specific duty, which it would proceed to discharge unless stopped by the Crown by the withdrawal of these proceedings or by some other means.

On hearing this deliverance, Mr. Phippen and Mr. Elliott, counsel for Thos. Kelly, picked up their papers, announced that they withdrew from the case on the ground stated above, and left the court room.

TURKISH OFFICERS REFUSE TO OBEY GERMAN COMMANDERS

Paris, May 22.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"Ten Turkish officers of field rank have been brought back to Stamboul from the Dardanelles to undergo court martial for refusing to obey their German commanders."

"The Turkish cruiser *Geben*, badly damaged, has been towed into the Golden Horn by the cruiser *Breslau*.

"The authorities at Constantinople during Wednesday night made a number of arrests among the Christian and foreign element. Over seven Musselmen were arrested. They are charged with plotting against the Young Turks."

"General discontent in Constantinople is increasing, but the existing reign of terror makes outward manifestations impossible."

"Reports that Italy is about to declare war on Turkey and assist in the attack on the Dardanelles has brought about deep gloom in Constantinople."

ALBERTA WILL RETAIN THE MOUNTED POLICE

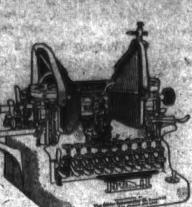
The Alberta Provincial Government has entered into an arrangement with the Dominion government by which the agreement in

connection with the services of the mounted police will be continued indefinitely from year to year, with the proviso that it may be terminated by one year's notice from either side, to end in June of any year. This announcement was made by Premier Sifton in Edmonton on Monday after his return from the east.

The present agreement expires in March of next year, and although the doubt had been expressed in some quarters as to whether it would be renewed by either Alberta or Saskatchewan, it will be mutual satisfaction that both provinces have decided to continue the arrangement.

The R.N.W.M.P. was created by act of the Dominion government in 1873, for the purpose of better preserving of law and order in the Northwest Territories. The strength of the force was at first limited to three hundred, but on the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan a new arrangement was entered into, by which the Dominion government agreed to maintain five hundred men within the territories of the two provinces, each province to contribute the sum of \$75,000 for upkeep, and the Dominion government the balance. The Dominion authorities have control of the force.

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ALBERTA WILL RETAIN THE MOUNTED POLICE

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has entered into an arrangement with the Dominion government by which the agreement in

THE NIGHT BATTLE AFTER
LANDING OF ARMY ON GAL-
LIPOLI PENINSULA WAS
GREAT SIGHT.

London, May 15.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, George Kenwick, with the allied fleet, sends the following despatch describing the fighting at Gaba Tepe, on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 27 and 28: "In the hours of darkness between Monday and Tuesday, the motor launch on which the correspondent was a passenger, entered the bay under Gaba Tepe. A wonderful spectacle was presented. It was a night battle on land with a portion of the allied fleet assisting. Across the valley running inland, from the bay, the opposing guns were at work. The ships, too, were firing, and the searchlights' wandering glare could be seen picking out targets for the great guns to batter to pieces."

"So continuous and heavy was the fighting at times one could discern the outline of the valley across which the two land forces were contending. Shrapnel, too, was bursting in the night sky, and often the whole valley seemed to be transformed into a river of fire.

Our left had been thrown along the northern and commanding ridges toward Boghall and the enemy's left advanced in an endeavor to drive us back and cut our forces off. The warships met the advance with shrapnel, while the land forces on the opposite ridge rained down hail of dead-shells upon them. It was generally these operations outlined in the flames of flame which I witnessed from the bay during the hours of darkness between Monday and Tuesday."

"For almost the whole night the fire was kept up and from an excellent point of view on Tuesday morning I saw an artillery duel in modern style going on. Puffs of smoke, evidently from our guns indicated that we had held and extended our position along the northern ridge. Here and there at intervals the Turks would reply feebly from farther inland, and from the southern ridge, but the latter position had now become extremely dangerous because it was commanded both by the ships on the sea and the Valley of the land and the forces on the heights opposite."

"This artillery duel continued intermittently for the greater part of the day, the Queen Elizabeth—or it may have been a sister ship—joining in, and at the same time engaging in indirect fire on the enemy's positions on the southern ridge. Late in the afternoon the Turks made another attack, but no advance could be noted on their part."

"During this time the ships away at the entrance to the Dardanelles were very active bombarding the narrow, and judging from the smoke one could see rising beyond the peninsula, a good deal of work was going on inside the straits."

"Soon after 5 o'clock the correspondent witnessed another extraordinary artillery duel. A heavy rain cloud swept suddenly down from the north, enveloping the whole ridge in a dense mist. Under cover of this the Turks ran their guns along the southern ridge and suddenly opened a heavy fire across the valley. They were promptly answered by the fire of our guns, which had also profited by the darkness to change their positions."

"The Turkish fire, therefore, was not very effective. Owing to that fact and because the obscurity had prevented any observation from being taken, the ships of shore had performed an admirable and the duel had been fought by the land batteries alone. Vivid flashes of flame lit up both sides of the valley, shrapnel was bursting everywhere. For twenty minutes this duel in mist and darkness continued with the utmost ferocity, and by the end of that time the enemy's fire had slackened and the southern ridge had been searched by our guns with blazing shrapnel."

"The Turkish object was evident. Our transports had been moved north to that part of the coast, and the enemy evidently had the double intention of driving us back to the shore and of preventing the landing of supplies under cover of night."

"Again throughout the next night, the ships' batteries and the land guns were busy, and daylight, when it came, seemed to in-

dicate that our forces were masters of all the ridges."

"Wednesday afternoon our guns advanced and the Turks retreating from their position, rather more than a mile from the town, which the guns from the fleet had set on fire in the day."

"Farther up the peninsula, but more to the east of Ach Baba, or Tree Peak, 730 feet high. This height dominates the region and obviously is the chief obstacle to our advance."

"A thick cloud of dust marked the Turks' retreat along the coast road, and when they reached the position just mentioned the artillery duel could be easily followed. Most of the movements of the batteries on both sides were quite visible, and the fire of the Queen Elizabeth, whose shells burst well near the enemy's lines and in front of our advancing guns. By 1 o'clock it could be seen that our forces had established themselves right across the peninsula in a line south of Krithia. Matters remained comparatively quiet until about two o'clock, when the flashing and smoking of the guns indicated a further slight advance on Krithia, which was still burning furiously."

"A little more than an hour later there seemed to be indication of a Turkish retreat behind the burning town. There was no evidence, however, that the Turks' position had been wholly abandoned. The ships were now actively bombarding, and about 5 o'clock the enemy's line appeared to be only three-quarters of a mile from Krithia. Up to that time our advance must have been about a mile and a half."

"Such was the position when darkness fell. In the afternoon there had been some sudden activity from the northern position. From what I could see, I believe we have made continued good progress in throwing a force across the peninsula at that point with the object of covering the narrow from the hill above. Heavy fire was noticeable, but no definite result could be observed."

"Tonight it appears certain that the firm foot which our two landing forces have secured has given us practical command of the extreme west, and also at the western side of the peninsula, and that their operations may at any moment have an important effect on the attack as a whole."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MAY
YET ADOPT CONSCRIPTION.

London, May 14.—Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, said in the house of lords yesterday that the government might deem it advisable to resort to some method of raising troops other than the enrollment of volunteers. In supporting the bill to give the government power to do so, he said it is proposed in districts in which munitions of war are manufactured, which was before the house of lords on second reading. Viscount Haldane said: "We are fighting for our lives."

He added that until the return of normal conditions, the volunteer system would be difficult to dispense from, "yet we may find that we have to reconsider the situation in the light of the tremendous necessities wherewith the nation is confronted. We are not face to face with that problem yet. At present, the hands of the war office are full with the men they possess."

Lord Haldane said the house was willing to assist him in his efforts to reconsider the whole situation in regard to recruiting. "In view of the tremendous necessities which confront us." Many members of the house had thought for a long time, he continued, that an announcement of the kind should be made and they hoped it might be taken as an indication that this very grave problem was engaging the attention of the government.

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WILL MAINTAIN TOTAL OF
50,000 MEN UNDER ARMS.

Ottawa, May 14.—Quick despatch to the front of contingents now in training in Canada and active recruitment to make up the total of 60,000 men under the command of the Canadian expeditionary forces losses his life on active service.

The need of it is emphasized twice. The minister of the interior, or is now given the power to give free patent to the estate at once.

service, but by the call emphasis ed anew in the morning cables for more men.

Following the disaster at Langemarck, one company from each battalion in the third division was ordered to be sent abroad more expeditiously than had been planned for. New battalions are now to be authorized in the different divisional areas, though the exact location of them and the number of men to be called for has not been determined.

The enrollment so far has been heavy, but recent strikes, events having tended to greatly stimulate it, and the militia department foresees no difficulty in raising any number which may be required. The training and equipment of the forces, however, call for a considerable time.

It is likely that a number of the western cavalry regiments will go to the front as infantrymen. Just at present mounted corps are not greatly utilized, but in the event of any substantial drive they will be required.

In the event of reinforcements being called for in large numbers later on, it is not improbable that entire new battalions now being trained or organized will send forward instead of detached units.

This will depend entirely upon the demands made upon Canada by the war office. Steps are about to be taken to organize another infantry regiment in Ottawa and district.

WOULD PROCLAIM THEIR
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

London, May 14.—The riot which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisers, who are charged with the responsibility for the actions which have aroused public anger. The demand is made that the British government publicly proclaim the personal responsibility of members of the German government for "the outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war." A resolution in this sense was moved at a public meeting in Chelsea tonight by Lord Charles Beresford, and was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil. It was unanimously passed.

Lord Beresford urged that all German property in the British Empire be confiscated and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war. Lord Cecil said he had been told that Emperor William did not approve of what had been done, but the speaker declared that if the German Emperor disapproved and allowed these things to go on he was ten times more guilty and must be punished; this must be one consideration of any peace.

Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at a meeting on the waterfront, tonight, said that Germany "stood at the bar of the world a naked and unashamed monster, stimulating humanity but in fact a reversion to prehistoric barbarism."

TYPHOID FEVER IN GERMAN
PRISON CAMPS.

London, May 14.—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, has received through Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador at London, and James Gerard, the Ambassador to Germany, a despatch which says typhoid fever is present in the following German camps where there are British prisoners of war: Zossen, Altzmann, Schleidmühl, Gardelegen, Wittenberg, Zerbst, Sagan, Langensalza and Chemnitz. The cases at Zossen are said to be in the Russian prisoners and a few of the Indian troops.

BERLIN, via London, May 21.—A meeting to protest against American shipments of war materials was held here last night by the Deutscher Wehrverband. A resolution was adopted calling for the discontinuance of export from Germany of goods particularly needed in America, such as dyestuffs, and the limitation of imports from America as far as possible until the trade which is deemed objectionable is stopped.

GIVE FREE PATENT TO ES-
TATE AT ONCE.

Ottawa, May 14.—An important order-in-council has been issued to provide for cases where a person, who is a son, heir or successor of a deceased member of the Canadian expeditionary forces loses his life on active service.

The need of it is emphasized twice. The minister of the interior, or is now given the power to give free patent to the estate at once.

THE REACHED GREAT BRIT-
AIN WITH NO MISHAP.

Montreal, May 21.—A cable received yesterday from England announces the safe arrival of the Cameronians with Canadian soldiers on board, and consequently releases the story of their departure.

The Cameronians left Montreal Tuesday, May 11, taking away the 24th Battalion Victoria Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gunn, and a detachment from the remount depot.

The departure of these troops was the occasion of a big demonstration in Montreal on the evening of May 10, thousands of people turning out to bid the boys God-speed. Several hundred a detachment from other local regiments accompanied the departing Battalion to the water front, and at the steamer's side there were scenes of great enthusiasm. The majority of the men in the 24th were from the Montreal district, though some came from other parts of the Dominion. Majors Hill and Alexander, who are with the battalion, are former R.C.R. men and served at Halifax and in Bermuda.

RETAILERS PUT NEW OFFIC-
ERS ON JOB FOR 1916.

Red Deer, Alta., May 21.—Yesterday's session closed the convention of Retail Merchants Association of Alberta, and though representation was small there was a great deal of work done.

The business of the closing session was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the board of last year, with one exception, was elected as follows: President, T. A. Gaetz, Red Deer; Vice-President, G. E. Cruckshanks, Hillcrest; Second Vice-President, G. A. Smith, Innisfail; Treasurer, N. D. McDermott, Calgary; Secretary, W. H. Andrews, Calgary. The place of meeting of 1916 annual convention was discussed and no decision reached, but it is expected Edmonton will be selected by the executive if arrangements can be made with the local Edmonton branch of the association.

ROUMANIA ON BRINK OF WAR

London, May 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bucharest says: "The Roumanian government is negotiating with the allies. King Ferdinand has reviewed his army. Great enthusiasm prevails. The general belief is that Roumania is on the brink of war."

"Celebrations of the anniversary of the coronation of the late King Charles were held Sunday, and were attended with unusual fervor. King Ferdinand and Queen Marie were present at a great military review. The troops wore their new field service uniforms of grey khaki instead of the usual parade dress uniforms."

GERMANY CALLS OUT LAST
OF RESERVES.

Washington, May 14.—Official advice to the state department from Berlin convey the information that Germany has issued a call for the last of the landstrum, consisting of men born between 1873 and 1877 inclusive, and that this exhausts regular recruiting resources. The despatches do not indicate how Germany intends to raise men from this time on.

THIS IS A JOKE.

BERLIN, via London, May 21.—A meeting to protest against American shipments of war materials was held here last night by the Deutscher Wehrverband. A resolution was adopted calling for the discontinuance of export from Germany of goods particularly needed in America, such as dyestuffs, and the limitation of imports from America as far as possible until the trade which is deemed objectionable is stopped.

INCREASING AGE OF SOLD-
IERS.

London, May 21.—An official announcement by the British war office in connection with the ap-



Reasons Why

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

6. Drawing Lines.—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience in billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

peal by Lord Kitchener, secretary of war, for more men for the army, states it has been decided that recruits enlisting into the regular army for the duration of the war shall be accepted up to the age of 40 years, and that the minimum standard height for such recruits shall be five feet two inches for the infantry. This decision applies also to enlisting into the territorial force.

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

**PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA**

Department of
Municipal Affairs

Notice of Court for Confirmation
of Returns of
Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the District Court has appointed Friday, the 25th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 343, 344, 374, 403, 433, 434.

Small Districts numbers 339, 340, 341, 342, 371, 398, 399, 400,

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurer of the following School Districts, viz:

Nos 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291,

292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 361, 378,

304, 404, 485, 495, 527, 531, 543,

549, 551, 556, 566, 577, 586, 594,

599, 601, 636, 640, 686, 687, 707,

706, 758, 766, 770, 772, 786, 791,

809, 828, 856, 930, 968, 973, 1014,

1018, 1044, 1049, 1054, 1065, 1173;

1186, 1207, 1359, 1414, 1484, 1487,

1458, 1459, 1522, 1586, 1617, 1627,

1630, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1793, 1803,

1807, 1855, 1914, 1920, 1956, 1974,

1977, 1986, 1991, 2046, 2074, 2091,

2154, 2160, 2161, 2166, 2188, 2226,

2231, 2377, 2415, 2577, 2633, 2652,

2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nos 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344,

371, 374, 398, 399, 400, 401, 408,

483, 484; as shown on official map

prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th

day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERIE,
Deputy Minister of
Municipal Affairs.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor
and Notary
P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Offices Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer

LOOMBE ALBERTA

Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120.

Plea of the Women

Newspapers Should Not Ridicule Farmer and His Ways, They Say

A compilation of letters published by the U.S. department of agriculture shows the following quotations. The letters are from farm women throughout the United States, and in turn the writers take the defense of their husbands, comparing them to their social and labor needs.

Loneliness, Isolation and Lack of Opportunity. "The letter from the farmer form the text of the letters mainly, but on the other hand many women express complete contentment with their husbands' ways. In fact they would be unwilling to change lots with city women.

"A married lady, where the weekly wash could be carried, would be a wonderful labor lighter."

"Our schools have educated our children away from the soil. Our farmer, much recent legislation has been unfavorable to him. The wife is more sensitive to the needs of the farmer than the man, more sensitive to the fact that her children go to the cities and become like her. The wife is characteristic in many ways."

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vorable to him. The wife is more

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fact that her children go to the cities and become like her. The wife is characteristic in many ways."

"There is nothing in my opinion that would entitle a woman on the part of the husband to do anything but to improve our country roads. Amend our laws and enforce them; prohibiting autos from making holes in the roads and making patches to the minister to Spain who was about to be appointed; in order to diminish the expenses of a trip to Europe."

"When he called on the secretary at his private residence, however, he was unable to yield a definite answer while Mr. Webster was present. That could not grant the request until he had consulted the president. Accord-

ingly, Irving took his leave, his

name somewhat hurt by such cold treatment.

"When he returned a few days later to visit again, he was received by the

secretary, who said that he had

not yet been able to see the presi-

dent, but that he had been advised

that the president had been advised

to see him as soon as possible.

"The application of the co-operative principle to their affairs is suggested by many, in particular they see it in the scale of intelligence and use-

fulness of the work done by the

newsworthy workers in the

weekly washing, one of the heaviest

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The difficulty of securing domestic help forms the text of letters from the wives of U.S. citizens.

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A favorite theme in sections where co-operative creameries are common is to have the laundry run in connection with it. After the laundry has been completed, the housewife can add the service extended in other ways.

Wives of men in every State held that the greatest service the department could render to the farm population would be the systematic improvement of the laundry.

Here are extracts from letters written by New York farm women:

"The most progressive farms are those doing their own washing and running the farm and egg business independently, and supporting themselves as the sole means of contact with business people. I do not believe the general farm woman now-a-days carries a life as the bridge whilst feeding."

"I think that the farmer and his wife are more in agreement in any case than in any other. Whether the department of agriculture does to help the farmer is of benefit to his wife."

Although she fully realizes city life cannot be reproduced on a farm, she feels the lack of social life, which is the chief drawback to the rural community. The housewife speaks of fifty years ago no longer please. She feels the spirit of progress as well as the desire to broaden her horizons as the sole means of contact with business people. I do not believe the general farm woman now-a-days carries a life as the bridge whilst feeding."

"Down where I work it gets you to feel as the subdues lights impress

where everything is arranged to convey the idea of rest and comfort. I don't feel at all like Germany was

placed in the sun. The darkness of the underground areas much more adapted to my nature. The light at night upstairs is too bright altogether."

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**The Store
with the
Best Values**

A. M. CAMPBELL

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

The Leading Store News

Ribbon Special

Girls' hair ribbon, good width; colors are white, navy blue, pink, rose, pale blue, cardinal; special per yard..... \$1.25

Ladies' Summer Dresses

We have a beautiful range of summer dresses in white voile and colored crepe cloth in the newest styles; prices from..... \$4.00 to \$7.00

Curtain Nets and Scrims

We are showing a good range of curtain nets and scrims; they are special values; in white, cream and ecru; prices from..... 25¢ to 75¢

Grocery Department

CANNED PEACHES—Put up in gallon tin, special per tin 85¢ PRUNES—Extra large prunes, put up in 25 lb boxes, special value at per box..... \$2.75

STRAWBERRIES—Strawberries arriving daily for preserving special per crate..... \$3.00

DYSON PICKLES—We have a full stock of Dyson pickles in sour and sweet-mixed, small gherkins, sweet and sour pickled onions, at moderate prices.



Ladies' Shoes

Do not miss seeing our splendid assortment of ladies' shoes. We have a full stock of pumps, high shoes, low shoes, patent leather, gun metal, vici kid, white pumps, for ladies and children. These are splendid values at prices to suit everybody.

Boys' Shoes

Boys' waterproof shoes, made only of the best solid leather, good fitter, sizes from 1 to 5, per pair \$2.50

Boy Scout Shirts and Bloomers

Just taken into stock, a good assortment of Boy Scout shirts and bloomers. These are good values and most serviceable garments. Price, each \$1.00

**A. M. Campbell
Lacombe**

*Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns*

Men's Shoes

We are showing an extra special value in a high top Norwegian calf Goodyear welt shoe, per pair \$7.50. Also a black or tan or white elk Goodyear welt shoe special per pair..... \$5.00

Men's Box Calf Shoes

Do not fail to see this shoe. It is up to date in style and a good wearer, per pair..... \$3.50

Men's Gunmetal Shoes

Men's gunmetal shoes, made in Alberta. These shoes are made of the best leather, extra good fitter, Goodyear welt, per pair..... \$4.50

Straw Hats

We have a very large range of straw hats for men and boys in all the latest shapes and styles, including Panamas, at special prices..... 75¢ to \$6.50

Men's Work Shirts

Now is the time to buy a good work shirt. We have a good assortment of colors; they are large and roomy; good fitters. Prices..... 65¢ 75¢ 85¢ and \$1.00

*We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices*

Your Eyes Need Attention Now

This doesn't mean next Fall, or next Month, or even next Week, but RIGHT NOW—TODAY.

Neglect is the cause of nine-tenths of the eye trouble existing today. It's the easiest thing in the world to "put off" seeing a competent optician, and the result is serious eye afflictions.

If your watch refused to go, you would immediately take it to a first-class watchmaker, wouldn't you? If your health failed you would lose no time in consulting a doctor. Then why delay seeing a skilled eye specialist when one of your most precious faculties is leaving you.

If your eyes are getting weaker, call and let me examine them. I'll tell you what the trouble is and what it will cost to remedy it. Better call before it is too late.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building

Items of Interest Locally

Several from Lacombe attended the Edmonton spring race meet.

W. S. Mooney, of Edmonton, was a Lacombe visitor this week.

Mrs. W. F. Graham left this week to visit relatives and friends in Manitoba and the east.

The rainy season is sure here, and the warm moist weather is making crops fairly jump.

Mrs. J. I. Pool, of Wetaskiwin, was a visitor at Mrs. W. L.

Elliott's for a couple of days last week.

The first league football game of the season will be played on Wednesday evening, June 3, at 7 o'clock, weather permitting.

C. R. Denike attended the festivities in connection with the Masonic Grand Lodge meeting at Red Deer this week.

Harry Brown, Dr. Simpson and R. L. Ramsey attended the annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Alberta at Red Deer this week.

From now until further notice services will be held in the Catholic Church every second and fourth Sunday, instead of the first Sunday as heretofore.

Barney Shields left this week for an extended holiday trip in the east. H. G. Morison, of Cartairia, will look after the managerial duties at the bank during his absence.

As mentioned in recent issue of The Guardian, L. Peterka donated outright a pair of the best shoes in his shop, which were sold by lot and the entire proceeds \$12.50, sent to the Servian relief committee.

The following citizens bought numbers for the drawing at 25c each: E. Titworth, Karel Peterka, Frank Danner, A. E. Niz, J. M. McCutcheon, R. Waddell, C. A. Burman, Wing Sing Cafe, J. Gourlay, R. McDougall, Guy Danzer, Leroy B. Miller, W. P. Winslow, B. F. Butcher, A. Matejka, Axel Boode, L. Boode, F. McLean, Alex Nelles, Wm. French, Chas. Raymond, H. Gunn, L. N. Jones, N. S. Nelson, B. S. Cameron, H. M. T. Andrew Hart, Frank Jones, J. I. Green, Max Frizzell, M. B. McDonald, W. Langrock, C. E. Denike, Wm. Cannon, Ray McCluney, J. Bullis, Geo. Playfair, N. E. Caruthers, Henry Watts, Gottfried Johnson, Hop Chung, G. A. Anderson, F. H. Schooley, D. L. Garland, C. A. Gibbons, E. M. Sharpe (two numbers), E. Borgot, R. B. Thompson (two numbers). In addition to the \$12.50 thus raised the following subscriptions were received: W. J. Simpson 25c, Karel Peterka \$2.00, Jan Peterka \$2.00, Adolf Sykora \$2.00. These subscriptions with the proceeds of \$12.50 from the drawing for the shoes made a total of \$18.75 which has been forwarded to the Servian relief committee. Mr. Peterka is a Bohemian, but learning of the terrible conditions that prevail in Servia he felt that he would like

to do what he could to help with the organized relief for the suffering Servians. A few people have the idea that Mr. Peterka received payment for the shoes, but such is not the case; he donated them outright and forwarded the entire

receipts at his own expense.

Nearly all Bohemians are hostile to Austria and Germany. In fact thousands of Bohemians have enlisted in the French and Russian armies.

A meeting of those interested in tennis was held in the Concert Theatre on Thursday evening last for the purpose of making arrangements for the season. The new courts in the old school grounds are now in shape, thanks to the hard work on the part of Chas. Wilson, and the courts were opened to the public for the first time on Saturday evening.

The new club will be known as the Chinook Tennis Club, and the courts are open to all who wish to join.

The fee was set at \$5.00 for gentlemen and \$2.00 for ladies. The club looks for a membership of between forty and fifty, and anyone wishing to join should see any of the members of the Membership Committee, or the Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Schnitzler.

On the chairman, Mr. Nickerson, is asking for nominations for officers for the new club, the following ladies and gentlemen were elected: Hon. President, F. E. McLeod; President, A. E. Dean; Vice-President, Miss D. Talbot; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Schnitzler; Auditor, Mr. Craig; Membership Committee—Misses D. Talbot, Wright, Lundy and M. Talbot; Messrs. Nickerson, Wilson and Penny.

Ground Committee—Messrs. Traynor, Wilson, Lowe and Craig.

It was also decided that visitors from outside Lacombe might be introduced by members of the

I have one set heavy 2 inch trace harness with 5 ring breeching, one set extra breeching, a lot of collars, hame straps, belly bands and other harness goods, which I am selling at very low prices.

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**

General Change of Train Service

EFFECTIVE MAY 31, 1915.

Full particulars from all local Agents.

SPECIAL NOTE—Trains One and Two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, Calgary